

BRYAN DIFFERS WITH BURTON ON CURRENCY BILL

Secretary of State
Warmly Commends
Pending Measure.

SAYS BANKERS ARE NOT JUDGES

Senator Burton, in Convention
Address, Holds That Federal
Reserve Board Should Be
Kept in Hands of Bankers.
Pittsburgh Wins Joint
Debate.

Widely divergent views in regard to the pending Glass-Owen currency bill were expressed before the American Institute of Banking in session at the Jefferson Hotel yesterday. United States Senator Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio, a member of the former Monetary Commission, criticized several of its features. Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan warmly defended the bill as a complete compliance with the Democratic platform and expressed confidence that it would very shortly become a law.

Secretary Bryan and Senator Burton disagreed entirely as to the composition of the Federal Reserve Board. Senator Burton holding that it should be kept in the hands of bankers and free from political and partisan control, while Mr. Bryan thought it hardly proper for the bankers to sit as judges of their own case, and that the board should be, as the bill now provides, a purely government body.

Mr. Burton replied to Mr. Bryan, general secretary of the American Bankers' Association, and secretary of its monetary commission, who came to Richmond to convey the greetings of the American Bankers' Association to the American Institute of Banking, issued a statement last night, charging the active part of Secretary Bryan's assertions, and giving the position of the American Bankers' Association on currency legislation. It is said to be probable that at a business session of the institute, held at the Jefferson Hotel, the American Institute of Banking may adopt resolutions now under consideration, putting itself on record as favoring currency reform, but not endorsing all the features of the pending bill. Leaders of the speakers yesterday, who were in the city, were accorded liberal applause.

A morning symposium on bank advertising and business building brought out some practical suggestions as to proper methods of advertising. There was a spirited joint debate between teams from the Chicago and Pittsburgh chapters of the Institute over the so-called "Blue sky law," the judges, after a close decision, giving the award to the Pittsburgh team. A general adjournment in the Jefferson Hotel auditorium last night was greatly enjoyed.

Business Session To-Day.
A discussion of the clearing house and its functions, with a number of speakers, will be the feature this morning. A business session will be held this afternoon for reports of committees, election of officers and selection of a meeting place. A contest on both for the presidency and for seats on the executive council, and several cities are in the race for the next convention. Formal adjournment will be had late this afternoon. To-night members of the institute will be guests of the Richmond Hotel at a dance, and to-morrow of the city of Richmond on an excursion down James River.

Up to last night Chairman Montague, of the registration committee, had entered 671 regular delegates entitled to vote, the attendance having been by far the largest in the history of the organization.

Senator Burton's address was the opening feature of yesterday morning, and followed immediately the invocation by Bishop D. J. O'Connell, of the Catholic Diocese of Richmond.

Fred W. Elsworth, publicity manager of the Guaranty Trust Company, of New York, led the symposium on bank advertising and business building.

The Charity Abuse.
C. B. Hazlewood, assistant secretary of the United Nations Company, of Chicago, in a paper under this general head, after highly praising effective newspaper advertising, condemned special editions gotten up by outside solicitors.

He discussed at some length the problem of the charity abuse, strongly advising that all solicitations for advertising in church papers, programs and charity enterprises of all kinds, where the publicity itself was of no value, be referred to the charity committee of the directors, and in no instance be charged against the bank's appropriation for legitimate advertising.

Merchandise Abuse.
Merchandise, advertising manager of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, of New York, cautioned against the use of novelties and souvenirs for advertising, saying that it added nothing to the public's confidence in a bank for it to name out expensive bribe-brace to its depositors.

Frank M. Pollard, assistant cashier of the Exchange National Bank, of Pittsburgh, discussed the work of traveling representatives and professional advertising agents. A dozen or more men from the floor took part in the debate which followed.

Intercity Debate.
An intercity debate between the Chicago and Pittsburgh chapters was greatly enjoyed at the afternoon session. The question was "Resolved: That the So-Called 'Blue Sky' Legislation Would be for the Best Interests of the People of the United States." J. S. Space, A. T. Eyer and George Hankin, Jr., of Pittsburgh, took the affirmative.

Adolph Floren, Norman B. Collins and John W. Gorby, of Chicago, took the negative. A strong case was made out against the fraudulent promoter, who, according to post-office reports, has swindled the American public out of untold millions of dollars in recent years. The Post-Office Department can reach the situation by fraud (Continued on Second Page.)

THINKS DEATH NOT NATURAL

Woman Claiming to Be "Big Tim's" Daughter Believes He Was Murdered.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., September 18.—Miss Alda Sullivan, now appearing here with a vaudeville act, and who declared she is the daughter of "Big Tim" Sullivan, declared to-night that she firmly believes that her father was murdered before being placed on the railroad track where he was run over by a freight train.

"I am convinced that my father was given poison before he was hit by the train," said Miss Sullivan to-night. "I am certain that an analysis of his organs, if it is not too late now, will show that he was poisoned. As soon as I can return to New York or perhaps before, I shall demand that his body be exhumed and an autopsy performed. My father always feared that someone was trying to poison him, at least he did for the last five or six years. Many times I have known him to refuse to eat food that he had prepared in his own home because he feared it had been poisoned. The fact that he will which has been offered for public makes no provision for me should, I think, be enough to convince any one who knew 'Big Tim' Sullivan that there was something peculiar about the making of the will. If he signed such a will this time, he was not in his right mind, for every one knows that he would not leave one of his own family penniless."

AUTO BANDITS CAPTURED

Police Assert That Three Men Held at Lima Have Confessed.
Bryan, Pa., September 18.—Police men, alleged by the authorities to have been members of the auto bandit gang which early to-day held up and robbed members of an automobile party, forced them to surrender their car, then wounded Sheriff Wines in a revolver fight, and held him for ransom, to-night asserted the men confessed. The prisoners kept their names as William J. Smith, twenty, of Philadelphia; Arthur Gerow, twenty-one, of New York; and Robert Dwyer, twenty-two, of New York.

Dwyer was arrested near here. He declared that the other members of the band had kidnapped him in Buffalo Sunday night. He said he departed from that city with them, believing he was only going on a joy ride. Gerow and Smith were taken to Montpelier, Ohio. Both men were armed and had in their possession \$15 in cash, two handbags, watches, rings and jewelry valued at about \$100.

The automobile party, which was held up in the vicinity of Lima, Pa., was composed of the following: Luytens, president of the Santol Chemical Company, of St. Louis; W. E. Krueger, secretary of the same company; J. M. Bye, of St. Louis, a salesman for the company; and William J. Smith, of Philadelphia, both of Chicago. They were en route from New York to Chicago.

JEWELRY CLERKS KILLED

Bandits After Double Murder Escape With Rich Booty.

Grand Rapids, Mich., September 18.—Two bandits to-night shot and killed J. H. Thompson and Edward Smith, and fatally wounded Paul Townsend, all clerks in J. J. Thompson's jewelry store here, and escaped with a considerable amount of cash and several diamonds. As the men dashed from the store, they knocked down J. J. Thompson, the owner, who had been attracted to the scene by the shots.

A general alarm was sounded throughout the county, and posses, heavily armed, set out on the trail of the bandits. As the men fled, a condition it was impossible to get an accurate description of the men.

A number of persons were passing the store at the time of the shooting. As the men rushed out of the doorway, they flourished their revolvers and threatened to shoot anybody attempting to follow them.

CHARGED WITH GOSSIPING

Wisconsin Man First to Be Prosecuted Under New State Law.

Marinette, Wis., September 18.—One of Wisconsin's strange new laws passed by the last Legislature, commonly known as the gossip law, was first applied to-day, when a warrant was issued for the arrest of Peter Kosski, of Niagara.

The law provides that gossip shall be subject to legal penalties under the same conditions as slander, though with milder punishment, the amount of damages in a civil suit being the distinguishing point between slander and gossip.

The arrest follows the charge that Kosski called Rosa Burey, of Niagara, an "old hag" in a public place, and was charged with friends in a barroom.

TRAIN ON BURNING BRIDGE

Engineer Sees the Danger, But It Is Too Late to Stop.

Winona, Minn., September 18.—Six cars of the Great Northern's eastbound train, numbered 100, were on the bridge over a burning bridge on the Burlington Railway, three miles east of Winona, to-day. A. E. Traynor and B. A. Hawat, both of St. Paul, were hurt. It was said, but only slightly. The cars were later destroyed by fire. The passengers were taken to the La Crosse and put on another train bound for Chicago.

The train was running fifty miles an hour and was within 500 feet of the bridge when Engineer A. J. Hadley observed the fire. The emergency brakes were applied, but it was too late to stop.

VIRGINIA MOVIES SUE

Corporation Made Defendant in an Action Involving \$300,000.

St. Louis, Mo., September 18.—A damage suit for \$300,000 was filed in the Circuit Court here to-day against the Film Exchange Corporation of Virginia, the Mutual Film Corporation of Delaware, the Mutual Film Corporation of New York, and the Mutual Film Corporation of St. Louis, agent for the companies. The suit was brought by the Swanwick-Crawford Film Company, under the name of the Virginia Film Corporation, and charges that the defendants have conspired to restrain trade, and authorize the recovery of three-fold damages.

ATTACKS DEAF MUTE

Atlanta Police Are Searching for Negro, Who Committed Assault on 'Deaf Mute'.

Atlanta, Ga., September 18.—Police to-night are searching for an unidentified negro boy who attacked Mrs. Besie O'Connor, sixty years old, a deaf mute, in her home here this afternoon. Mrs. O'Connor was choked and severely beaten. She is reported in a critical condition.

Robbery is believed by police to have been the motive of the attack.

HUERTA CABLES INSTRUCTIONS TO DIAZ TO RETURN

Expected That He Will
Sail for Mexico Within
Few Days.

LOOMS UP LARGE AS A CANDIDATE

Provisional President Will
Throw His Strength to Man
Who Supported Him, and
Who Now Seems to Be
Only One in the Field.
Wilson Views Known.

Mexico City, September 18.—Instructions have been sent by President Huerta to General Felix Diaz, who now is in Europe, to return immediately to Mexico. It is expected that he will sail within a few days.

This fact is regarded here as indicating that General Huerta intends to abide by the pact signed by the American embassy last February to place no obstacle in the path of General Diaz in his candidacy for the presidency.

It is considered possible that General Huerta will throw his influence to Diaz, which would practically insure his election. The partisans of Diaz have not ceased to labor in his behalf, and assert that they have organized upwards of 3,000 clubs throughout the republic. Up to the present General Diaz is the only candidate in the field.

Catholic Party Names No Candidate.

The Catholic party, which is the only big organization likely to put forward a candidate in opposition, held a convention here to-day, but failed to name a candidate. The leaders of that party have called another convention for next Sunday.

It is no secret that they favor Huerta, and in the previous convention they decided to support the President should he again become a candidate. General Huerta, however, has given no indication of such intention.

Much comment has been caused by the selection by President Huerta of Eduardo Tamariz, one of the most prominent among the younger leaders of the Catholic party, for the portfolio of Public Instruction in his Cabinet, vacated by Jose Maria Lozano, who has been transferred to the Department of Communications and Public Works.

It is learned that the bankers who recently agreed to finance the administration to the extent of 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 pesos, have declined to offer any hope of assistance dating beyond the coming elections.

General Trevina, who was selected by General Huerta to head the military court, has declined the post, giving as his reason ill health and his advanced age.

Considers Huerta Barred.

Washington, September 18.—President Wilson let it be known to-day that he is of the opinion that there is nothing in General Huerta's message to the Mexican congress last Monday in any way inconsistent with the interpretation adopted by the United States of the last note transmitted by Frederico de la Huerta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to John Lind, the American envoy.

The administration considers that Huerta, having been declared in the notes not eligible to succeed himself as provisional president, will not be a candidate in the approaching elections, and the American government is prepared at any time to resume the negotiations through Mr. Lind.

No announcement was forthcoming to-day as to the policy to be pursued with respect to the presence of American warships in Mexican waters, but the official view here is that there will be no authorization for their stay on the Mexican coast expires next month.

Official reports of the killing of the Americans, W. O. Robertson and Morris F. Root, were received at the State Department to-day. A dispatch from Guadaluajara said Root was killed by a Mexican miner during a quarrel on September 2. No details of Mr. Robertson's death at the hands of rebels at El Lobo, September 11, were given.

Fifty "Strangers" Arrested.

Eagle Pass, Texas, September 18.—Forewarned, they declare, that plans were being formed for the seizure of Edgar Negras, provisional capital of the revolutionists of Northern Mexico, Constitutional leaders to-day caused the arrest of fifty strangers found strolling about the streets of the Mexican town opposite this city.

At Eagle Pass, United States military authorities confiscated three automobiles, found in a storeroom, consigned to Francisco Gonzales, of Durango, Mexico, and Jesus Montemayor, of Sabalpa.

The men arrested at Piedras Negras will be tried before a military court, and if found guilty of being Federal spies, on which charges they are held, they probably will be executed.

Constitutionalist troops were stationed at outlying points about Piedras Negras to-night to intercept Federalists supposed to be marching on the city, and within the city preparations were made to repel an attack.

Refugees Tell of Hardships.

New York, September 18.—A dozen American refugees who arrived to-day from Tampico on the steamship Sancho told of the dangers they escaped in Mexico. Mrs. Lillian Gonzales, a widow and a native of Atlantic City, said she was forced to flee for her life from San Luis Potosi.

"Hands of rebels threatened my house," said Mrs. Gonzales. "I do not want to be a murderer, but I had to fire several times at bandits who came too near. The coast towns are quiet, but stories are coming continually from the interior of outrages committed by the rebels' soldiery."

"THE LEOPARD'S SPOTS."
Shall we allow white girls to work under rich negro bosses? "The Leopard's Spots" answers that question. Academy, Matinee and Evening, To-day.—Adv.

COURT CONVENES; GOVERNOR SULZER IS NOT PRESENT

Accused Is One Figure
Lacking to Complete
the Picture.

PRESIDING JUDGE STOPS QUIBBLES

In Businesslike Manner Clears
Away Tangles of Technicalities and Admits Justices and
Senators Favorable and
Unfavorable to
Accused.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Albany, N. Y., September 18.—William Sulzer himself was the one figure lacking to complete the picture when the high court of impeachment, which is to determine his guilt or innocence of charges of high crimes and misdemeanors, assembled at noon to-day to begin the most important trial in the history of New York. Solemn and impressive as was the tribunal, the proceedings were brief and businesslike.

Within an hour, more than half of which was taken up by the swearing in of the members of the court, presiding Judge Edgar M. Cullen had ordered the seating of the three designated justices of the Court of Appeals, a victory for Sulzer—and had permitted the swearing in of Senators Frawley, Wagner, Santer and Ramsberger—a victory for the prosecution.

Governor Is Called.
Then, turning to Clerk McCabe, the justice said quietly:

"Mr. Clerk, call the Governor." The Governor's attorney responded for him with the announcement that they appeared only to protest against the impeachment. As no further business could be transacted in any event until rules for the conduct of the court were adopted, a committee consisting of Senators Wagner and Brown and Justice Willard Bartlett was appointed to draw the rules, and the court adjourned to meet to-morrow at ten o'clock.

No Quibbles or Delays.
In his businesslike clearing away of the first tangle of technicalities that the court is to face, Presiding Judge Cullen made it apparent that this is not to be a trial of quibbles and delays. The decision to admit the three designated justices to the court is of value to Sulzer, because it makes one vote more necessary to a conviction. Whether this useful number will be the first tangle of technicalities that the court is to face, remains to be seen.

The admission of the Senate leader and the Senators to the Frawley committee is of value to the court, because it enables the court to proceed forthwith with its work. Had these men been barred, it might have been impossible for the court to organize.

In the first ruling, Judge Cullen merely expressed his own opinion, which was concurred in by attorneys for Josephine Haas, which was concurred in by the court. The second ruling was arbitrary, and was accepted without question.

Sulzer Sits in Study.
While the most important event in his history is to be decided to-day, Governor Sulzer sat in retirement in his study at the Executive Mansion, half a mile away, moodily for the most part, but brightening now and then as he got half-hourly telephone reports from Chester C. Platt, his faithful secretary, who occupied a gallery seat at the trial.

While Mr. Sulzer sat at the Executive Mansion, a witness of scarcely less importance to the defense, Louis A. Sarecky, his campaign manager, was speeding in an automobile through parts unknown. Whether he is returning from Chester C. Platt, his faithful secretary, who occupied a gallery seat at the trial.

Arise from the trial itself, the most important incidents of the day were the consideration by the board of assembly managers of fresh charges to add to the bill of impeachment, and the admission of the three designated justices to the court.

To-morrow the counsel for the defense will attack first the regularity of the proceedings, second the right of Frawley, Wagner, Santer and Ramsberger to sit in the court, and third, the articles of impeachment one by one.

Three Absentees.
Thirty-eight Senators were in the chamber when President Wagner called the Senate to order a little before noon. Of the three lacking to make up the full quota, Roosevelt is serving the government in Washington, Fitzgerald is ill and Stillwell is in the penitentiary.

Without waste of words, Senator (Continued on Ninth Page.)

LAYING BARE LIFE OF PSEUDO-PRIEST AND CONFEDERATE

Schmidt Likes White
Lights and Wine
Parties.

SEEN WITH YOUTH HE CLAIMS AS SON

Left Boarding-House Because of
Infatuation of Cuban Widow,
Who Sympathized With the
"Salesman" in Signs of
Illness.

New York, September 18.—More light was shed to-day on the kaleidoscopic criminal career of Hans Schmidt, self-confessed murderer of Anna Ammuller, and his accomplice in counterfeiting, "Dr. Ernest A. Muret."

It appears the pseudo-priest in the past few months manages to spend considerable time among the white-light resorts, where he was known as a German count. He is said to have figured at many wine parties at which were numerous young women as guests. Schmidt, however, was never known to drink or smoke at any of these parties. One young woman, to whom he was especially attentive, was Helen Goss, who is now in Chicago.

Had Son With Him.
It was also learned that while staying at the boarding-house of Mrs. Mander, in West Eighty-fourth Street, last January, Schmidt, or "Vandyke," as he called himself then, represented himself as a salesman, and was accompanied by a five-year-old boy. The latter he introduced as his son. He said he had just brought the boy over from New Jersey, but made no reference to the boy's mother.

He left the boarding-house at the end of two weeks, apparently because of annoyance at the attention of a wealthy Cuban widow, who had become infatuated with the pleasant-mannered, sad-eyed salesman, who gave the women in the house the impression that he was oppressed by some great sorrow.

Parallel Crime in Home Town.
A dispatch from Aschaffenburg, Schmidt's home town, describes the murder of Josephine Haas, which occurred ten years ago, while Schmidt was still residing in the town as a very close parallel to the murder of Anna Ammuller. The body of Josephine Haas was found on Buchenweg, a road leading to the town of Hegkatz, dismembered and cut into twenty-five pieces. He is to be questioned regarding his knowledge of this crime.

Inspector Faurot to-day sent copies of Schmidt's finger prints to Germany as the first step toward an investigation of the theory of the church authorities that Schmidt may have obtained the credentials of the real Father Schmidt, to-day, the priest probably being dead. It is pointed out that it would be comparatively easy for a theological student to palm himself off as a priest, with his knowledge of the details of a parish's duties. Such an impostor, operating in another country than his own, might, it is declared, easily cause detection for several years, just as Schmidt appears to have done.

Schmidt Is Ill.
Schmidt was seized with an attack of nervousness to-day, with his cell in the Tombs. His appetite had failed, and an attack of biliousness caused him intense discomfort. He looked pale and haggard when his counsel, Alphonse Koelbe, called to see him.

"I am not worried—only sick," he declared. He refused to reply to any notes from the newspaper men.

Mr. Koelbe said that he had denied any knowledge of the mysterious Helen Green, to whom he is said to have been attentive. He declared he had never tried to pass any counterfeit money, and that he had never managed to make any. He was merely experimenting, he told the lawyer.

District Attorney Whitman got word from Judge Foster, of the General Sessions Court, to-day, that he would sit in the trial of Schmidt early next month.

To Have Early Trial.
"We are going to ask the grand jury, when it convenes in October, to hand down an immediate indictment following murder in the first degree," said Mr. Whitman. The trial ought to be over by the middle of the month. The defense attorneys are ready to summon witnesses to visit Schmidt as soon as he gets word that insanity is to be the defense.

Mr. Koelbe said to-night that he believed Schmidt's later insane, but was not prepared to say what the defense would be. "The fact is," said Koelbe, "they have not yet established the corpus delicti. They must prove that the fragments of the body found in the river are those of the body of Anna Ammuller. As they haven't the head and have no definite identification beyond that of Schmidt—which cannot be used against him—what are they going to do about it?"

In the meantime, the district attorney is arranging to have the fragments of the body brought to New York for purposes of identification, following the inquest that is to be held by the New Jersey authorities to-night.

Dr. Muret Is Irritated.
Dr. Muret was greatly irritated to-day because of the insistence of the police in connecting him with the exploits of his former friend, Schmidt.

"Every one is making false statements about me," wrote Muret in a note sent out from the Tombs. "In the first place, I want to say that although they have tried to make it out that I am married and have a wife hidden away, I am not married. Time will show everything, and you can rest assured that I do not worry."

The newspaper statements do not tell why Schmidt and I quarreled last August when we practically parted. The truth is that Schmidt then already began to show signs that St. Elizabeth was with him, and he wanted to become a second Jesus. I told him he was crazy and he was sore at me."

Pleads Guilty to Minor Charge.
Muret declared he had been maltreated by the police since his arrest. He pleaded guilty to-day in the Court (Continued on Ninth Page.)

GOES DIRECT TO PRESIDENT

Viscount Chinda Seeks to Get Answer to Last Japanese Note.

Washington, September 18.—Pressed by his home government, and over the head of Secretary of State Bryan, Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, exercised his ambassadorial prerogative to-day and called direct upon the President of the White House to get from him an answer to the last Japanese note. The ambassador called on Mr. Bryan a week ago and again yesterday.

While officials at the State Department are endeavoring to minimize the spectacular act of the Japanese diplomat, it was later in the day definitely announced on the highest authority that Japan "would get an answer as soon as possible."

Officials also stated by some of the officials in order to minimize the pointed action taken by Japan that the ambassador was called on to see the President of the White House.

Officials of the State Department admitted to-day the largest number of Japanese have been tentative, and that Japan just as often has replied denying the force of Mr. Bryan's rejoinder. It was understood at the department that these officials are suggested by the fact that the Japanese note had nothing to offer to Japan but the same old arguments, and that for this reason the ambassador took his case to the White House.

WILL TIE UP TRAFFIC

British Strike Organizer Explains Plan to Secure Local Recognition.

London, September 18.—Despite the intervention of the Lord Mayor, which ended the strike of the Tillingham Bus Company of the right of the men to wear union badges, a general strike among these employees is still imminent on the clearest issue of recognition of the union.

During the failure of a conference held at the Tillingham House, the men, represented by the Tillingham House, declared: "We are strikers to-night, every passenger-carrying vehicle in London will lose the light."

The Tillingham House, then the general strike, that if we are forced to it, the street will be a scene of mass-meetings of employees of the Tillingham House, and the Tillingham House will be called for to-morrow night. The Tillingham House will be called for to-morrow night, and will probably be suspended to-morrow.

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